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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/927,914	08/10/2001	Timothy P. Tully	1314.2004-001	5180
25213	7590	01/29/2007	EXAMINER	
HELLER EHRLMAN LLP 275 MIDDLEFIELD ROAD MENLO PARK, CA 94025-3506			CHONG, YONG SOO	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1617	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	01/29/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/927,914	TULLY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Yong S. Chong	1617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-10,12-14,16-22,24-49,51-57,59-93,98 and 100-104 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 2,9,10,12,13,21,22,24-48,59 and 65-93 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1, 4-8, 14, 16-20, 49, 51-57, 60-64, 98, 100-104 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ . 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Application

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/30/2006 has been entered.

Claim(s) 3, 11, 15, 23, 50, 58, 94-97, 99, 105-106 have been cancelled. Claim(s) 1-2, 4-10, 12-14, 16-22, 24-49, 51-57, 59-93, 98, 100-104 are pending. Claim(s) 2, 9-10, 12-13, 21-22, 24-48, 59, 65-93 have been withdrawn. Claim(s) 1, 14, 49, 57, 98 have been amended. Claim(s) 1, 4-8, 14, 16-20, 49, 51-57, 60-64, 98, 100-104 are examined herein.

Applicant's amendments have rendered all rejections, with the exception of the 103(a) obviousness rejection over Christensen in view of the Merck Manual, moot, therefore hereby withdrawn. The 103(a) obviousness rejection over Christensen in view of the Merck Manual is maintained for reasons of record and is modified below. The following new rejections will also apply.

For the record, Applicant has elected the following species: phosphodiesterase inhibitor as the augmenting agent and stroke as the disorder in the Response dated 2/4/2003.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 4-8, 14, 16-20, 49, 51-57, 60-64, 98, 100-104 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a method of increasing performance gain during treatment of a cognitive deficit associated with a central nervous system disorder by administering the specific phosphodiesterase inhibitors, rolipram and iso-buto-metho-xanthine, does not reasonably provide enablement for all phosphodiesterase inhibitors. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to practice the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The instant specification fails to provide information that would allow the skilled artisan to fully practice the instant invention without undue experimentation. Attention is directed to *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ2d 1400 (CAFC 1988) at 1404 where the court set forth the eight factors to consider when assessing if a disclosure would have required undue experimentation. Citing *Ex parte Forman*, 230 USPQ 546 (BdApls 1986) at 547, the court recited eight factors: (1) the nature of the invention; (2) the state of the prior art; (3) the breadth of the claims; (4) the amount of direction or guidance presented; (5) the predictability or unpredictability of the art; (6) the relative skill of those in the art; (7) the presence or absence of working examples; and (8) the quantity of experimentation necessary.

(1) The Nature of the Invention: The rejected claims are drawn to an invention which pertains to a method of increasing performance gain during treatment of a cognitive deficit associated with a central nervous system disorder by administering any or all phosphodiesterase inhibitors.

(2) State of the Prior Art: The state of the art regarding phosphodiesterase inhibitors is relatively high, however the state of the art regarding a method of increasing performance gain during treatment of a cognitive deficit associated with a central nervous system disorder by administering any or all phosphodiesterase inhibitors is low.

(3) Breadth of Claims: The complex nature of the subject matter of this invention is greatly exacerbated by the breadth of the claims. The claims encompass every inhibitor of phosphodiesterase.

(4) Guidance of the Specification: The guidance of the specification as to the method of increasing performance gain during treatment of a cognitive deficit associated with a central nervous system disorder by administering all phosphodiesterase inhibitors is lacking, with the exception of rolipram and iso-buto-metho-xanthine.

(5) The Predictability or Unpredictability of the Art: The invention is directed to a method of increasing performance gain during treatment of a cognitive deficit associated with a central nervous system disorder by administering all phosphodiesterase inhibitors.

(6) The Relative Skill of those in the Art: One of ordinary skill in the art does not know how to increase performance gain during treatment of a cognitive deficit associated with a central nervous system disorder by administering all phosphodiesterase inhibitors.

(7) Working Examples: The specification is limited to only two phosphodiesterase inhibitors, rolipram and iso-buto-metho-xanthine.

(8) The Quantity of Experimentation Necessary: The specification fails to provide support for all phosphodiesterase inhibitors. Nor does it provide information to practice the claimed invention, absent undue experimentation. Genetech, 108 F. 3d at 1366 states that "a patent is not a hunting license. It is not a reward for search, but compensation for its successful conclusion" and "patent protection is granted in return for an enabling disclosure of an invention, not for vague intimations of general ideas that may or may not be workable."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham vs John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim(s) 1, 4-8, 14, 16-20, 49, 51-57, 60-64, 98, 100-104 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Christensen et al. (US Patent 5,547,979) in view of the Merck Manual (of record).

The instant claims are directed to a method of increasing performance gain during treatment of a cognitive deficit associated with a central nervous system disorder by administering phosphodiesterase inhibitors.

Christensen et al. teach the phosphodiesterase inhibitor, rolipram (col. 11, line 14), in a method of treating stroke in a human (claim 1).

It is noted that the limitation regarding "wherein said augmenting agent induces CREB-dependent gene expression" is given little patentable weight, because this biological process is inherent when the same compound is administered in the same patient population in the same dosage.

However, Christensen et al. fail to disclose multiple training sessions sufficient to produce an improvement in performance of a cognitive task whose deficit is associated with a central nervous system disorder.

The Merck Manual teaches that a training protocol should be started as early as possible towards a patient's rehabilitation to stroke. Such rehabilitation includes passive exercise, particularly of paralyzed limbs, and breathing exercises, if possible, should be started early (pg. 1455-1456).

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed invention was made, to have combined the multiple training sessions, as described in the Merck Manual, before and during administration of

the phosphodiesterase inhibitor, rolipram, in the method of treating stroke in a human, as disclosed by Christensen et al.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the two disclosed methods of treating a stroke patient because: (1) both Christensen and the Merck Manual disclose treatment for the same purpose, which is treating stroke patients and because (2) of the additive therapeutic effects of employing two methods of treating stroke simultaneously. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in treating stroke in a human by administering a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, rolipram, in conjunction with a training protocol, outlined by the Merck Manual.

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues that Christensen et al. does not teach phosphodiesterase inhibitors. The Examiner is perplexed by this statement since in Applicant's own disclosure, the same compound (rolipram) disclosed by Christensen et al. is also disclosed to be a phosphodiesterase inhibitor. Examiner requests how rolipram can be a phosphodiesterase inhibitor to the Applicant and not one to Christensen et al.

Applicant argues that Christensen et al. does not teach or suggest the administration of the compounds during training. Applicant also argues that the Merck Manual does not teach or suggest the administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors before or during training.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on the combination of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F. 2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F. 2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Finally, Applicant argues that neither of the cited references teach or suggest that one could achieve performance gain during training by the administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors before or during training.

This is not persuasive because a performance gain of a cognitive task in a stroke patient is an inherent property when the same compound is administered to the same patient in the same dose. Moreover, the Examiner interprets performance gain of a cognitive task as covering a wide range of impairments, which include aphasia (language/speech disturbance) and apraxia (impaired ability to carry out motor activities), as disclosed in Applicant's own disclosure.

"Products of identical chemical composition can not have mutual exclusive properties." Any properties exhibited by or benefits from are not given any patentable weight over the prior art provided the composition is inherent. A chemical composition and its properties are inseparable. Therefore, if the prior art teaches the identical chemical structure, the disclosed properties are necessarily present. *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MPEP 2112.01. The burden is shifted to the applicant to show that the prior art product does not inherently possess the same properties as the instantly claimed product.

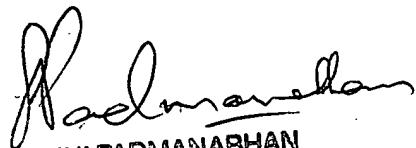
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yong S. Chong whose telephone number is (571)-272-8513. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, SREENI PADMANABHAN can be reached on (571)-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YSC



SREENI PADMANABHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER